



BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
Cash Buyers Look to your Interest.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.
Having opened their New Cash Store, at
Middletown, Del., are now prepared to
offer to the Public a large and well selected
Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
They offer a large lot of CARPETS,
VERY LOW FROM AUCTION.

A FINE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Cloths, Cassimers, and
Ready Made Clothing.

HATS AND CAPS,
Dress Goods, Notions,
HARDWARE, &c.

Canned Fruits, Pickles, Sauces,
and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country
store.

Having purchased our entire stock for cash,
we are prepared to sell at city prices for cash or
country produce.

Buyers would do well to give us a call.

SAML. R. STEPHENS & CO.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

July 4-14.

W. M. KENNARD,
OF THE WELL KNOWN
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

200 Market Street, Wilmington,
offers to the buying public one of the most desir-
able assortment of

G O O D S

ever displayed by this old established house.
Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms.

Purchasing from First Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,
all combined, gives him many advantages not
usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,
PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,
AND LOW PRICES

are SOME of the inducements held forth
to buyers. 8%
January 4, 1868-6m

BOWER'S
COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, CHEMIST,
PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and
Potash,

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

THIS manure contains all the elements to pre-
pare the best crops of all kinds, and is highly
recommended by all who have used it, also by
distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis,
tested its qualities.

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each,
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,

20 South Water and 40 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,

79 South Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Also by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

MIDDLETON, DEL.

And by dealers generally throughout the coun-
try.

July 18, '68.

HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having commenced Harness
making at

ODESSA, DEL.

Is prepared to furnish every article in his line
on the most reasonable terms.

His experience in city and country justifies his
promise that

ALL HIS WORK WILL BE OF THE

BEST QUALITY.

And gives him confidence to solicit a share of the
public patronage.

His Shop is on Main street, in the house
formerly occupied by Joseph Tawes.

WM. T. GALLAHER.

April 25-14.

Rhodes! Rhodes! Rhodes!!

Price Reduced to \$50 per Ton.

TO meet the great decline in Grain, and in-
duce a larger consumption in this region, the
price of Rhodes' Standard Manure has been
reduced to \$50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

The quality of this Manure has not deteriorated,
being better now than it was thirteen years
ago.

It is always dry and suitable for drilling.

All that is asked for Rhodes is to try it along-
side any other Fertilizer in the American market,
and note the result in the quantity and quality
of the grain at Harvest, and the subsequent
growth of clover or other crop.

Put up in bags, barrels, and sold by the sub-
scriber at Middletown, Del., on Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal, and on Creek and Delaware
waters, at \$50 per ton, clear of freight.

Send in your orders early, as the supply is

limited.

E. T. EVANS,

Middletown, Del.

July 18-14.

J. B. DEAKYNE,

Middletown, Del.

August 1-14.

Middleton, Del.

August 1-14.

J. B. DEAKYNE,

Middleton, Del.

August 1-14.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.
ANDREW C. GRAY, of New Castle.
JAMES P. WILD, of Kent.
WILLIAM A. SCRIBNER, of Sussex.

FOR CONGRESS.
Maj. BENJAMIN T. BIGGS.

FOR SHERIFF,
JACOB RICHARDSON,

FOR CORONER.
LAWRENCE PENDEGRASS.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

General Grant was nominated by the Radical party because of his supposed military prestige, as the General at the head of four armies. As a civilian he has no record. His letters and speeches all prove him to be without capacity. His speeches have not exceeded a dozen lines, in print, and evince the fact, that intellectually, he is below the standard of any of his predecessors in the candidacy for the highest office within the gift of the people. In his letter of acceptance he refers the country to his record. What is his record? As we have intimated above, it is simply military; and as Gen. Grant has invited scrutiny, let us briefly pass it in review before us. We have heretofore said, that if the Radicals wanted a successful General, as their standard-bearer, they should have taken Sherman. He it was who crushed the shell of the rebellion and drew Gen. Lee from the line of his defense before Richmond. He was rapidly approaching, from the rear, and his successful march through the South, made it a necessity for Gen. Lee to fall back. He accomplished what Gen. Grant failed to accomplish, although backed and supported by the colossal power of the Government, and commanding an army greater than that commanded by any other General during the war. The records show that Grant crossed the Rapidan, May 4th, 1864, with 152,000 men, and that his total force, including reinforcements was 222,000.—Gen. Lee, at the beginning of Grant's march, had an effective force of 52,000 men, which was reinforced to 70,000.—

Returns to their respective governments show that when both armies reached the James, June 10th, Grant had lost 117,000 men, and Lee but 19,000. Grant having more than three men to one in Lee's army, lost more than the entire force of the latter. This simple statement of facts, exhibits at a glance, Gen. Grant's incapacity for command; for a finer body of troops than composed the Army of the Potomac, were never marshalled against an enemy. But he was reckless, and prodigal of the lives of his men; and this fact is known to every soldier in that army. They have little reason to love their commander, when they recall the immense sacrifice he required them to make in all that bloody march. No wonder that his name now fails to inspire them with enthusiasm, or draw them to his standard. If other proofs were wanting of the little claim that Gen. Grant has upon the sympathy and respect of the soldier, they may be found in the record of the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Robert Ould has shown that Gen. Grant is responsible for the non-exchange of prisoners; and that they were permitted to languish and die in prison, because of the heartless policy which he pursued, in refusing to have them exchanged. So much, in brief, as to Gen. Grant's military record. Civil record he has none, except that he has consented to become the tool and instrument of Congress, to execute their arbitrary and tyrannical decrees, passed in violation of the Constitution, and solely in the interest of a reckless and revolutionary cabal. Whatever odium may attach to Congress, for its shameless and reckless course, attaches also to Gen. Grant, for he is become the obedient and subservient tool of that body, and stands identified with it, and shares in its responsibility. He has linked his fortunes with the Radical party; and as Congress is the head and front of that party, and Grant their chosen, willing leader, so does he share the full measure of whatever odium attaches to their destructive and revolutionary acts. He cannot avoid it, and every voter who supports him, supports also, the reckless, extravagance, the revolutionary schemes, the negro franchise, and the destructive policy of that body.

First CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.—The Democratic Convention met in Salisbury, Wicomico county, on Wednesday last, and on the 12th ballot nominated Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot county. His chief competitors were Daniel M. Henry, Esq., of Dorchester, and Levin L. Waters, Esq. of Somerset. Andrew J. Pennington, Esq. of Cecil, presided over the deliberations of the convention. A large delegation of delegates proceeded up the Delaware Railroad in the express train on Thursday morning, to wait on Col. Hambleton, who was understood to be in Wilmington, and inform him of his nomination, but he had taken the cars for Philadelphia. Col. Hambleton will be elected by a large majority, and will represent his district in Congress with ability and dignity.

THE CHRISTENING OF MIDDLETOWN, is the title of a very interesting extravaganza which will appear in our next issue, embracing a portion of the early and aboriginal history of this region, and a narrative of a remarkable event which gave to Middletown its name. It is from the pen of an able and practiced writer, and will possess an absorbing local interest. We will enlarge our issue next week, in order to supply the demand which we are sure its publication will create.

The Republicans of this State met at Dover on Wednesday, and formed the following ticket: For electors, Gen. Henry Dupont, of New Castle county; Major James R. Loveland, of Kent; and Isaac M. Fisher, of Sussex. For Congress, General A. T. A. Torbert, of Kent, sixty-six to sixty-two for Dr. J. S. Prettyman. A general attendance of the party is respectfully invited.

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday the Delaware State Agricultural Exhibition comes off at Wilmington. Don't forget the time.

The Democrats of Maryland have nominated the following gentlemen for Congress in their respective districts:

1st. Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot. 2d. Hon. Stevenson Archer, of Harford. 3d. Hon. Thomas Swain, of Baltimore. The 4th District adjourned to meet on the 22d inst.

5th. Hon. Frederick Stone, of Charles.

A County Ratification Meeting of the friends of Grant and Colfax, will be held at Moore's Woods, in New Castle Hundred, near the Delaware Junction, on Wednesday, September 16th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; Gen. Richard H. Dana, Jr. of Massachusetts; Gen. A. W. Tenney, of New York; Edward G. Bradford, Esq. and William C. Sprague, Esq.

California did not vote on the 8th, as usual, the day of election having been changed by law, to November

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Correspondence Between General Rosecrans and General Lee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, }
August 25th, 1863. }

GENERAL.—Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men, who, after four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "State rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them which is drifting us to war; and also that so great an extent of our country is in the hands of the negro race, but the opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes, have neither the intelligence nor the qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the vice of demagogues, who, for their own purposes, would mislead them to the same injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They abhor the oppression of misrule. Ugliness, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution, and will henceforth treat their neighbors with kindness and humanity, and with every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

I believe every one I know reflects before he acts—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will be directed to the promotion of works for the benefit of their country, they would rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and attract to our country a whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this and how all just interests concur in this work, I trust the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done.

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last two years that the South will not do it, if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, lawless freedmen, and the few whites, who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living of the ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men just now made independent, and ignorant of the principles on which reliance for good guidance of government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give it to move out of the country.

Now I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West I say believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the white people of the South.

Now we have interest and power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is: "Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it think of these things.

I came to ask more; I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I have expressed unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to call your attention to the high and level of party politics, to the latitudinarian and Slaveholding Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and unanimous, that we shall see in its sunshines the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with a tempest in our hearts.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country, that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people in the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and to have a written expression from the principal officers and representatives throughout the South when they can be procured.

What, indeed, can Grant do for the country? In the hands of the Washington, Wilsons, and the like, he will be as clay in the hands of the potter. With no genius for government, no experience in government, no knowledge or love for civil government—a military man only, with no great knowledge of men—what can such a man do to secure peace and prosperity to the people?—*Even Express.*

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.—The Democratic County Meeting held at New Castle on Saturday last, selected the following officers to serve for the ensuing two years:

For Chairman, Samuel Jefferson, St. Georges Hundred. For Vice Presidents, George Lodge, Brandywine Hundred; Henry F. Askew, M. D., Wilmington; John Poulson Chandler, Christiansburg; Swithin Chandler, M. D., Mill Creek; Walter Turner, White Clay Creek; Sewell C. Biggs, Pender; James McCoy; Red Lion; John P. Cochran, St. Georges; James Kandy, Appoquinimink; Secretaries, John H. Rodney, Joseph Dean, Jr. Executive Committee, Samuel Hanby, Brandywine Hundred; Charles B. Love, Wilmington; J. W. L. Kilgore, Christiansburg; Thomas L. K. Baldwin, Mill Creek; Joseph Dean, Jr. White Clay Creek; J. Wilson Coop, Pender; William Herbert, New Castle; Robert T. Tawres, Red Lion; James C. Mathews, St. Georges; Joseph Roberts, Appoquinimink.

News from Ohio continues highly favorable. A gentleman writing from Mr. Vallandigham's district says: "The prospects for us are extremely fine everywhere. I have every confidence in the result." Mr. Vallandigham's district has been largely Republican, but it seems it will continue so no longer. We think Mr. Schenck's services will be required at home, and that his people cannot consent to continue him in Congress another session.

Armed bands of negroes infest the country around Savannah, Georgia, and robberies and assaults on whites on the roads leading to the city are of hourly occurrence. The boy who had mysteriously disappeared proves to have been murdered and his gun and clothes taken. His body was found near the city. Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Thomas to send a mounted force to those localities in Kentucky where armed resistance has been made to the law.

The new office is established, named Maryland, in Caroline co. Md. and F. M. Dunn appointed postmaster, situated between Kenton, Del. and Greensboro, Md. on the Delaware and Maryland railroad route; service six times a week. At Kirkwood, New Castle county, Delaware, Charles W. Harris is appointed postmaster, vice James H. B. B. resigned.

MESSRS. HENDRICKS AND VOORHEES SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.—Letters have been received from Senator Hendricks and Dan, Voorhees giving a very cheering account of Democratic prospects in Indiana. Mr. Hendricks is said to express himself confident of being elected, and Mr. Voorhees not only feels sure of Indiana, but predicts a Democratic success in Illinois. These letters have raised several degrees the spirits of prominent Democrats in Washington.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

ODESSA, Sept. 11, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR:—It was our intention to have written you long ago, but concluded to await our leisure, but seeing one or two replies to our last, thought best to let your readers see that Lucius is not so frightened that he will let what has been written publickly.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races under the same roof, have been gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe, but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West are, for the most part, opposed to the system of which they would have the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But the opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes, have neither the intelligence nor the qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the vice of demagogues, who, for their own purposes, would mislead them to the same injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They abhor the oppression of misrule, which they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution, and will henceforth treat their neighbors with kindness and humanity, and with every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the measures which we have proposed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, Very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Va. B. C. Adams, Miss.

G. T. Beauregard, La. Wm. J. Green, N. C.

Alex. H. Stephens, Ga. Lewis E. Harvie, Va.

Alex. H. Stuart, Va. P. B. Daniels, Jr., Va.

C. M. Conrad, La. W. T. Sutherland, Va.

J. T. Caperton, W. Va. J. B. Moore, Tex.

John Echols, Va. M. O. H. Norton, La.

F. S. Stockdale, Tex. T. B. Bruce, Ga.

F. W. Pickens, S. C. H. T. Russell, Ga.

Wm. J. Robinson, Va. T. B. Russell, Ga.

Jos. R. Anderson, Va. Jeremiah Morton, Va.

Wm. F. Turner, W. Va. John B. Baldwin, Va.

C. H. Subee, S. C. George W. Boling, Va.

E. Fontaine, Va. Theodore Flournoy, Va.

John Letcher, Va. James Lyons, Va.

Radicalism a Failure.

The New York Herald very sensibly says: For eight years the Republican party has been in power, and the final results, as seen by the people, are the derangement of all the machinery of Government, an almost incredible corruption in office, and a weight in taxes that bears on commerce and labor to the earth. Will the people longer have patience with a party that has such a history?

And again this practical question is put to the people: Can any other party inflict upon us evils worse than these we now suffer as the consequence of a Radical misrule? Reconstruction by a system of legislation that deliberately forces calamity for a whole people, and prepares the social ruin of ten thousand families, to secure power to employ, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is: "Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it think of these things.

I came to ask more; I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I have expressed unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to call your attention to the high and level of party politics, to the latitudinarian and Slaveholding Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and unanimous, that we shall see in its sunshines the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with a tempest in our hearts.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country, that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people in the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and to have a written expression from the principal officers and representatives throughout the South when they can be procured.

What, indeed, can Grant do for the country? In the hands of the Washington, Wilsons, and the like, he will be as clay in the hands of the potter. With no genius for government, no experience in government, no knowledge or love for civil government—a military man only, with no great knowledge of men—what can such a man do to secure peace and prosperity to the people?—*Even Express.*

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News from Ohio continues highly favorable. A gentleman writing from Mr. Vallandigham's district says:

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY VANDERBILT.

Office corner Main and Scott streets, over
D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copy five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines,
for the first insertion and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10;
six months \$8. For a quarter of a column three
months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the
privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column
\$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a
square, when the number of insertions is not
marked, at the rate of one cent per line per
month, and charged accordingly. Obituaries
published at advertising rates; Marriages and
Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must
confine their advertisements to their own business.
All letters should be addressed to The
MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

The discussion on negro eligibility in
the Georgia Legislature was closed with a
speech from Turner, a negro. On the
vote being taken negroes were declared ineligi-
ble by a vote of 80 to 23. Twenty-
five were unseated and four remain, who
claim to be white men. Their case will
be investigated on Thursday. A Wash-
ington letter says:

The action of the Georgia House of
Delegates in excluding negroes from that
body on the ground of ineligibility, has
produced no surprise here, as it was known
here in advance that the movement would
be made under the direction of the Radical
committee of Congressmen, who consider
that such action would be a trump
card in the Northern canvass, as showing
the Radical party was not favorable to
negro equality. It required a great deal of
backing and filling before the carpet-bag-
gers of Georgia could be induced to move
in the matter, as they professed to see in
it nothing but their own political over-
throw. In resisting the proposition they
urged that the negroes would easily under-
stand that they were being used merely
as tools and would turn from them in
disgust and join the Democracy. This
loss, however, was regarded insignificant
when compared to the great advantage
arising to the Radical party in the North
to be able to demonstrate to the masses
that the Democratic speakers lied when
they charged their opponents with favor-
ing negro equality. This is the key to
the action of the Georgia Legislature, and
the Radical wire-workers are chuckling
over it as one of the smartest tricks of the
canvass. How will their colored allies
relate it?

A STRIKE OF LUCK.—We have heard tell
of streaks of luck, but, verily, the most
pre-eminently fortunate one that ever
reached our knowledge struck our friend
and respected townsmen, Miles K. Bell,
Esq., yesterday. He was rumaging over
some old family relics in the garret of his
residence on Main street, when he found,
upon opening an old fashioned hair trunk,
the handsome and princely sum of \$300,-
000. Words are inadequate to express
the great delight of the finder on finding
himself so suddenly and almost inextricably
transformed from comparative poverty
to the possession of wealth, and the many
blessings attendant thereon.—Norfolk,
Va. Day Book, Sept. 8.

THE PEACH CROP IN THE WEST.—While
the people on the Atlantic seaboard are
suffering from a dearth of this delicious
fruit, the Cincinnati papers report that
the peach crop in that locality was never
larger. The prices, however, are high,
ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 per bushel.—
This is caused by the large demand from
other quarters. From 500 to 1,000 boxes
are leaving Cincinnati daily for New York
city, and from three to five cars laden with
peaches are dispatched every day from the
towns on the Little Miami railroad. Eastern
dealers, it is stated, are buying up,
and shipping all the best fruit in south-
western Ohio.

The Chinese hold the office of school
teacher to be the highest in the world.
This is right. The office of teacher is
one of the highest and gravest responsi-
bility, and ought to be respected as such.
All the people are educated in China, and
the instruction of youth is universal.

Elias D. Johnson, a repentant carp-
bagger of North Carolina, has come out
for Seymour.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Wheat, prime red..... | \$2.25 |
| Corn yellow..... | 1.22 |
| " white..... | 1.18 |
| Oats..... | 50@55 |
| Timothy Seed..... | 4.00 |
| Clover Seed..... | 9.00 |
| Eggs..... | 20cts #1 dozen |
| Butter..... | 30cts@35cts. #1 lb. |
| Chickens (Live Spring)..... | 30cts@35cts. #1 lb. |
| Lard..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| Wine..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| Beef..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| Hams..... | 25cts@25cts. #1 lb. |
| Sides..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| Shoulders..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| Potatoes..... | 10cts@20cts. #1 lb. |
| PHILADELPHIA..... | 1.00@1.25 bush. |
| Prime red wheat..... | \$2.00@2.30 |
| Corn, new yellow..... | 1.28 |
| Oats..... | 73cts@75 |

MARRIED.
In Wilmington on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. D.
Curtis, M. A. Stoops to Miss Anna Russell,
all of New Castle, Del.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Madlock, in
Wilmington street Church Philadelphia, Professor
J. L. Beggs to Miss Carrie P. Aydon, eldest
daughter of the late Jonathan Aydon, of Wil-
mington, Del.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of Thomas
S. Merritt, near Middletown, Thomas Gorrell
Lockwood, son of John and Hannah Lockwood,
aged 11 months.

NOTICE.

THE Democrats of St. George's Hundred are
requested to meet at the home of W. W.
Chance, in Odessa, on Saturday the 19th inst.,
at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating
candidates for the offices of Assessor, Inspector,
and Road Commissioner. By order of the Hun-
dred Executive Committee.

L. R. DAVIS, Chairman.

Sept. 12, 1868.

ROBT. H. HODGSON

Farmers Take Notice.
THE Subscriber will sell at the Peninsula
Machine Works, Middletown, Del., at greatly
reduced prices, a lot of Reapers, Reading and
Hail Corn Shellers, Horseshoes &c. as he intends
to close out his stock.

Sept. 12-3w.

DELAWARE
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Wilmington, Del.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

JOHN P. McLEAR, President,
GEO. W. STONE, Vice President,
M. M. CHILD, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

John P. Mclear, Jr.
William Bush,
Thomas W. Webb,
William Caudy,
Geo. W. Bush,
William S. Hiles,

Samuel Brancroft, Jr.
Ed. Bringhurst, Jr.
Wm. G. Gibbons,
George W. Stone,
Jno. V. Rice,
W. H. Swift.

This Company offers unusual advantages to
those who desire to avail themselves of the
benefits of Life-Insurance. Examine the following
reasons:

1st.—It is a *Home Company*, and has adopted
every plan of Life-Insurance that is safe and just.
2d.—Its risks are selected with the utmost care
and skill.

3rd.—It is a *purely mutual Company*.
4th.—It offers new features of Louis, original
to itself.

5th.—It is the most economically managed
Company represented in the Peninsula.

6th. Its excess of funds will be loaned out only to
the members of the Company, thus giving them
the use of the money at once.

7th.—It will loan its members money for a
short time, and at a low rate.

8th.—Its rates are from 25 to 30 per cent. lower
than those of the leading Life-Insurance companies.

9th.—Its policies are non-forfeitable after the
first payment.

10th.—It will issue risks from \$25 to \$10,000.

11th.—It insures railroad Employees and hazard-
ous occupations without extra addition to the
premium.

12th.—It combines Reliability, Low Rates,
Economy, Safety, and all advantages that are to
be derived from Life-Insurance.

13th.—It has no notes hanging over the poli-
cies, and demands no interest money in advance;
nor does it ask an exorbitant Cash premium.

14th.—It is within the power of the poorest man
as well as the millionaire, to protect his wife and
family from want, by taking a policy in this
Company.

First Class Reliable men are wanted in every
locality to act as agents for the Company. Ap-
plicants will address the subscriber, with refer-
ences. J. THOMAS RUDI.

Middletown, Delaware.
Agent for Delaware and Eastern Shore Md.

Send for Circulars setting forth fully the plans
and operations of the Company.

Approved. GEO. W. STONE,
Vice President.

Sept. 12-4f

CASH! CASH!

IS NOW

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

BUSINESSES of all kinds is being put on a Cash
basis, and it is right and proper that it should be.

If a farmer sells his wheat, corn, oats, or hay,
it is for cash.

If he sells his beef, pork, or potatoes, it is for
cash.

If he sells his peaches, it must be for cash.

Mercantile credits are now reduced to thirty
days, which is equivalent to cash; for thirty
days, which is no accommodation at all, to a man who
does a credit business.

At the beginning of every month the "Monthly
Statement" is sent to all debtors, showing the
amount summed up at the foot of that "Statement"
must be *promptly paid*, or the delinquent's
credit suffers. It is evident, therefore, that mer-
chants cannot do business satisfactorily to them-
selves, and keep up their credit and their stock,
if they continue to give the long credits heretofore
extended to their customers.

Business, generally, is approaching more nar-
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